on, coward or no coward! Miss Diss Debar-That's right. The picture of his "ancestor," Applies Claudius, Mr. Marsh handed to Mr. Howe with the remark that it was the portrait of a gentleman with a rubicund countenance like Mr. Howe's.

Mr. Howe-He's like Fatty Walsh. (Loughter.)
Mr. Marsh-Jan't he like me!
Mr. Howe-No, emphatically no; well, there is a family

AN EASY WAY TO RESTORE PICTURES. Mr. Howe called the witness's attention to the fact that the words "Thy ancestor" on the picture and the hair of the man represented were of the same color and evidently painted with the same brush. Then Mr. Marsh, of his own account, related that he had noticed a breaking or disrelated that he had noticed a breaking or disintegration of the paint on the faces of the
portraits of Shakespeare and of his wife shortly
after they were produced. Mrs. Diss Debar,
having failed to repair this in any other way,
resorted to her spiritist magio.

Mr. Marsh.—She told me to take the picture of Shekespeare and hold it on my head. I did so, and very soon
ahe said, "Restored," and I took it down.

Mr. Howe.—And it was restored?

Mr. Marsh.—Yes, and the other picture was restored
likewise.

Mr. Howe .- That's all the questions I have to

you, Mr. Marsh.

Under Mr. Townsend's cross-examination, Mr. Marsh testified that he had gone first to Madame's with Mr. O'Sullivan, formerly Editor of "The Democratic Review"; "that's the only evidence of his insanity I have"; that Mrs. Debar had come to his home on his invitation, six months after his wife died; that her children came with her, and the General shortly afterwards; that he had had many wonderful manifestations of her power; that he deeded his house voluntarily to her for a spiritual temple of which she should be High Priestess.

Priestess.

Mr. Townsend—Did she raise \$11,000 on the house?

A.—No; I did. I proposed the mortgage. I received \$2,000 or \$10,000 of the meney.

Mr. Marsh further testified that he had made a disposition of his property in his lifetime to cheat the lawyers who might set aside a will on the ground that he was insane, and that he had beaten so many lawyers in his life that he thought he would like to beat them after death (laughter); that he never saw any brushes or paints or evidence of fraud in his house. Mr. Townsend pressed him to give the lady's name which he had withheld in direct examination.

Mrs. Diss Debar—She is willing that you should use it. Mr. Marsh—Well, it was Miss Helen Potter.

Mr. Marsh-Well, it was Miss Helen Potter. Mr. Howe asked some more questions about the mortgage. "Did you hear," he said, "that Madame Diss Debar was trying to get a mortgage

Mr. Marsh-I think something was said about that. Mr. Marsh-1 think something was and about that Justice Kilbreth-You say the \$11.000 mortgage was raised at your suggestion. Do I understand you to say that you heard that Madame Diss Debar was endeavoring to raise a martgage of \$10,000?

Mr. Marsh-Yes, sir, but there was nothing done about

The Justice-Do I understand that previous to the mortgage of \$10,000 a suggestion came to you that she was endeavoring to raise \$10,000 ?

SHAKING HANDS WITH THE BIG PROSECUTOR. Mr. Marsh shook hands vigorously with Mr. Howe as he stepped down from the witness stand. Mr. Howe told him that " as sure as he lived" he would see the spirit-painting business reproduced in the court-room.

Mrs. Jennie Kellogg, in the employment of Simon Goldberg, who sells artists' materials at No. 285 Sixth-ave., remembered the General and thought she had seen Mrs. Diss Debar in the store, too,

she had seen Mrs. Diss Debar in the store, too, during last year.

Mr. Goldberg was called, and testified that he recognized Mrs. Diss Debar and her husband as eustomers. The General usually ordered canvases of a certain size, and once in a while he bought paints—artists' tube colors.

The pictures were now submitted to the judgment of a critic. Augustus M. Friedlander, an intellectual-looking man, with fair Vandyke beard and high forchead, took the stand, adjusted his cyc-glasses on his well-shaped nose, and said that he was an artist. He proceeded:

I have been an artist for sixteen or seventeen years. I studied as Vienna. I am familiar with the works of the

studied as Vienna. I am familiar with the works of the eld masters, and have copied from originals. I am a member of the Academy of Fine Arts of Vienna and Philadelphia. I have sold a picture of "A Modern Venus" to Titus Fast for 65,000.

A POOR OPINION OF THE PICTURES.

A POOR OPINION OF THE PICTURES.

The witness pronounced all Mr. Marsh's pictures be modern and inartistic, in fact, generally speaking, dauts, and some of them the work of one hand, which was undoubtedly the hand of a human being. Here are some of his stray remarks:

Vile. The daublest of daubs. Out of all drawing and
anatomically wrong. Very bad. The worst I have ever

Mr. Marsh did not hear his treasures disparaged Mr. Marsh did not hear his treasures disparage, unmoved. He was so roused, in fact, that he busied himself in helping out Mr. Townsend on the cross-examination by making many explanations. With his aid, Mr. Townsend successfully ruffled

With his aid. Mr. Townsend successfully ruttled Mr. Friedlander's composure. He had to own that he had been in monetary difficulties, and borrowed \$150 of Mr. Marsh, which was not paid, and that he had painted a portrait of Mr. Marsh for him, which he had rejected.

Mr. Howe said that the prosecution, with the exception of one witness, would now rest. That witness would be called next day, and he would produce no other witnesses as the case stood except in rebuttal.

Mr. Townsend took the opportunity to dispase of the Lawrences. Dr. Franklin went on the stand

produce no other witnesses as the case stood except in rebuttal.

Mr. Townsend took the opportunity to dispose of the Lawrences. Dr. Franklin went on the stand first. He could not be sworn, under the code, but he gave a history of his career and his meeting and connection with the Diss Debars, on which Mr. Howe did not think it worth while to cross-examine him. He energetically denied that he had any designs on Mr. Marsh's property or welfare. He said he was not a spiritualist.

Dr. Lawrence followed his son, and proved to be extremely voluble and so convinced of the truths of spiritualism that he every now and again started off on an address on the subject. He said he went to Mrs. Debar to secure copies of her pictures to illustrate a lecture on spirit pictures which he proposed to give. He had been told to give the lecture by a communication.

The witness's zeal moved Mr. Howe to take him in hand.

Mr. Howe—Do you mean to say that you believe that

Mr. Howe-Do you mean to say that you believe that a spirit came into the room with material, paint brush and paint and painte, that picture there, or any other, on blank canvas? Come, now, say yes or no. A.—Yes and no both. (Laughter.) I believe the paint was material and the brush was not material.

Q.-A spiritual brush and material paint? A.-Yes.

"That's all!" said Mr. Howe, and the case was adjourned till to-morrow, when the prosecution intends to rival Mrs. Diss Debar and have a "spirit picture" made in Court.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY BILL OPPOSED. Washington, April 24 (Special).—The Senate Com-mittee on Finance gave a hearing this meruing to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency on two bills now pending in committee-the fractional currency bill and the bill for the relief of the Freedman's Bank depositors. Secretary Fairchild made a long statement in epposition to the plan for issuing fractional currency. He gave three reasons for his opposition: First, that the system proposed would be expensive; second, that the loss of fractional currency in afreulation would fall on individuals, and, third, that the measure was wanted for a particular purpose which could be accomplished better in another way. In support of his second claim, the Secretary stated that there was now outstanding \$15,000,000 in fractional currency, the greater portion of which had probably been lost or destroyed in circulation. As a substitute for the proposed issue of fractional currency, the Secretary sugested the issue of notes by the Post Office Department in sums less than one dellar free of charge. The fractional currency, he said, was wanted only for postal purposes.

Postal purposes.

Controller Trenholm submitted recommendations for minor modifications of the Freedman's Bank bill to meet the objections presented in the debate in the CAUSES OF DEPRESSION IN THE OIL FIELDS.

Washington, April 24.—The investigation into the subject of trusts was resumed to-day by the House Committee on Manufactures, and Thomas W. Phillips, president of the Producers' Protective Association, was examined as to the causes which led to the formation of the association. He declared that the oil fields of New-York and Pennsylvania had become impoverished because of the long continued depression of the price of crude petroleum below the price of its production and below a price warranted by the law of supply and demand. The producers believed that this unhappy condition was due, first, to the existence of 31,000,000 barrels of crude petroleum stored in advance of consumption, and second, to the continual selling short by speculators. The latter cause can be corrected only by legislation. The first cause was in the power of the producers to remove, and they accordingly formed an association to restrict production. The witness then testified that the association therefore was conceived entirely by the producers without any suggestion from the Standard Oil people.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE. CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

Washington, April 24.—The Senate has confirmed the following nominations:

Postmaster, Denton P. Bingham, Southington, Conn.;
W. T. Waithall, of Mississippi, cesul at Demorara; James B. Comn, or Massachusetts, consul at St. Heisen; James B. Chess, of Indiana, consul at Durange; Escated E. Smith, of North Carelina, Minister Resident and Consulticuteral to Liberia; Leonard A. Giegarich, collector of internal revenue, thur district of New Fork; J. H. Manchester, collector of Apartment at Bristel and Warten, R. L.

AGAINST THE TARIFF BILL.

ELOQUENTLY. OPPOSED BY MR. BURROWS HE STANDS AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF PRO-TECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY AND AMERICAN LABOR-OVERTHROWING THE "PRE-MIER'S" FANCIES AND FALLACIES—MR. MCMILLIN BOLSTERS UP THE " DARK

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE 1 WASHINGTON, April 24 .- When the House adourned late this afternoon the free traders were in an unhappy frame of mind. The day's debate on the "Dark Lantern" bill had made them so. Clearly they were disappointed with the speech of the "Carthaginian reformer," Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, in favor of the bill, and evidently they distrusted their ability to reply successfully to the cegent and powerful arguments of Mr Burrows against it. Mr. McMillin began his speech by an allusion to the birth of the Saviour. He said that if one hundred dollars had been deposited in a casket on that day, and a like sum every day since, the total to-day would not equal the amount wrung from the American people by excessive and unjust taxation. As this moderate assertion was the keynote of Mr. McMillin's speech, which was timed in unison with it, every-body will see at once that he did not allow himself to deal in exaggeration. It was unfortunate for the Tennessee statesman that he became involved in a contraversy with Judge Kelley on the subject of internal taxation. He accused the latter of a willingness to out the internal revenues so deeply as to cause a deficit of \$60,000,000 per annum. In his anxiety to do this, he asserted that a reduction of more than \$60,000,000 will leave an annual deficit, and yet the "Dark Lantern" bill, according to the estimate of its reputed authors, will reduce the revenues \$78,-176,000 per year, thus creating a deficit of \$18,000.000

Mr. McMillin declared that he would vote against any reduction of the whiskey tax, and in the same breath he denounced the Republican party because it had not freed the gentle moonshiner from "the oppressions of federal courts." He declared with great emphasis that he neverno, never-would vote to impose a duty on tea and coffee and repeal the tax on whiskey. forgot to say that the Republican party abolished the duty on tes and coffee and thus reduced the revenue about eighty millions. One of the saddest mistakes made by McMillin was his assertion that mistakes made by McMillin was his assertion that the Republican party in 1864 enacted a law authorizing the importation of laborers under contract, "to take the places of men who might strike for higher wages" and virtually "to make slaves of them," and that "that noble friend of the workingman, Grover Cleveland" had signed the act repealing that legislation. Abraham Lincoln approved the act of 1864, and S. S. Cox was among the Democrats in Congress who favored it. favored it.

JUDGE KELLEY HAS A FEW CORRECTIONS TO When Judge Kelley got the floor, he cruelly demolished McMillin's assertions respecting that law. "It was passed to protect immigrants and encourage men to come to this country to take the places of our citizens who were in the field

to conquer Democracy," said he.

"Well, why did you not repeal it when the necessity ceased to exist?" asked McMillin, with an air of triumph.

necessity ceased to exist?" asked McMillin, with an air of triumph.

"Oh, the act repealed itself," replied Kelley.

"When?" asked McMillin.

"When?" asked McMillin.

"When Johnny came marching home, " retorted Kelley, who was rewarded with hearty applause. He then showed that Chester A. Arthur, and not Grover Cleveland, approved the act of 1885 against the importation of laborers under contracts. If iron and other goods could be made by word of mouth, McMillin would be a successful manufacturer. As it is, he was impelled today to declare that before many years the South will outstrip New-England and the Middle States in manufacturing industries. He desired to have the Clerk read from a recent speech by an eminent Republican, James Russell Lowell, in favor of free trade. The Republicans demurred to having Mr. Lowell saddled on the party, but McMillin insisted. "Why, he was sent abroad by a Republican Administration to represent this Government," protested the Tennesseean. "Yes," shouted Judge Kelley, "and Benedict Arnold was a Major General in the Continental Army."

McMillin avowed that the bill does not provide, as Judge Kelley insisted that it does, for placing iron ore and coal on the free list. O'Fernall, of Virgins, who is one of the Democrats who were instrumental in having these articles left untouched, rose and asked: "If it shall be made to appear by the working of the bill that iron ore and coal were made free, is the committee willing to accept an amendment?"

"Why, yes, not only willing, but will do so," replied McMillin, and so that bargain was clinched in the presence of the Houss. Then Mr. Cannon, of Hilnois, asked: "Why don't you put iron ore and coal on the free list—coal certainly is one of

in the presence of the House. Then Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, asked: "Why don't you put iron ore

of Illinois, asked: "Why don't you put iron ore and coal on the free list—coal certainly is one of the necessaries of life?" Well, there are some things you can do and some things you can't do," whereat there was much derisive laughter and applause on the Republican side. When he branched out on the subject of trusts, and mentioned the sugar trust, and the steel-rail trust, and forgot to say anything about the tin-plate trust, or the whiskey trust, Mr. Foran, an Ohio Democrat, asked whether there were such things as foreign trusts and whether competition is not the only cure for such evils. McMillin replied that "Competition does not am unt to a straw," but he admitted that free trade would only make them more difficult to handle. When Mr. McMillin concluded his speech, he was pretty thoroughly demoralized, and, haphe was pretty thoroughly demoralized, and, hap-pily for him, he did not remain to hear Mr. Burrows.

A RARE AND COGENT PROTECTIVE ARGUMENT. In the last ten years no better argument in favor of the protective principle, and few as good, have been delivered in Congress. Mr. Burrows's speech was evidently the product of thorough study and much thought. It was clear, logical study and much thought. It was clear, logical and well-arranged. Mr. Burrows is one of the best speakers in the House, and he was at his lest to-day. He spoke nearly two hours without dwelling upon unimportant matters. The kepublicans heartily enjoyed and applauded his scathing review of the "dark lantern" proceedings of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee, and the Democrats, although pressed hard, did not think it wise to interrupt or to attempt to reply. He thoroughly exposed the fallacy of the argument in Mr. Cleveland's free-trade message, which has been reiterated and elaborated by Mills and Mamillin to the effect that the duty on an imported article increased the price not only of that article by the amount of the duty, but of all articles of the same kind of domestic manufacture. He gave a number of examples, among them being one which he said the President should have known about. Down to 1884 not a pound of soda ash was manufactured in the United States, although about 175,000 tons per annum were consumed. In 1883 a duty of \$5 per ton was imposed. Prior to 1884 the American consumer had been compelled to pay \$48 per ton. If the President was right, the consumer should have paid \$53 per ton after the imposition of the duty. The fact was that a plant for the manufacture of soda ash was established at Syraeuse, N. Y., in 1884, with a capacity of \$5,000 tons per annum, and since that time the cost of soda ash to the American consumer had fallen as low as \$28 per ton. This meant a saving in one year to the American consumer of \$3,500,000.

QUOTING FOR THE "PREMIER'S" INFORMATION. and well-arranged. Mr. Burrows is one of the

QUOTING FOR THE "PREMIER'S" INFORMATION. As "Premier" Mills quoted Edward Atkinson as one of the keenest and ablest thinkers among political economists, so he was quoted by Mr. Burrows to the effect that three-quarters of the deposits in savings banks in the New-England and Middle States are the deposits of men who live by their daily toil. The amount of such deposits was \$1,100,000. Mr. Burrows quoted also Mr. Atkinson's conclusion that the workingman now enjoys a larger share than ever before of the joint product of labor and capital. Mr. Burrows also product of labor and capital. Mr. Burrows also showed that in thirteen years preceding 1861, under a low tariff, there was only one year in which the balance of foreign trade was not against the United States, and the net balance for the thirteen years was \$396,000,000. In the last thirteen years the balance of trade has been against us only one year, and the aggregate balance in our favor has been \$1,600,000,000.

EXPOSING THE "WAR TAX" FALLACY. A part of his speech was devoted to a thorough exposure of the fallacies of Mills and McMillin, who asserted that what they called "war taxes," meaning customs duties, are heavier to-day than during the war, and that the average duties " on dutiable goods amounted to 44 1-2 per cent from 1883 to 1887, and during the last year to 47 1-10 per cent." Mr. Burrows called attention to the fact that they confined their calculations to dutiable goods alone, and therefore, that their

A Weman's Charms

A Weman's Charms soon leave her when she becomes a victim to any one of the various disorders and peculiar "washkesses" that are been liar to the fair set. The condition of tens of thousands of women techar is pitinble in the arti-me; they are weak, bloodless creatures, a pray to mental anguish and bodily pain—in a word, "broken-down" from any one of numerous causes. To this unhappy multifude we strengly care the case of Dr. Piecce's Favorite Prescription, an infallible, world-famon remedy for all "female" irregularities and "weaknesses," and which resters the worst sufferer to vigorous health and reinvests her with all the charms of agure. Ince and complexion that receive such willing homage item mes.

A MARVELOUS ORGAN.

THE LEAST UNDERSTOOD, THE MOST IMPORTANT, AND THE SOURCE OF MORE SUFFERING AND MISERY THAN ANY OTHER PORTION OF

THE BODY.

You meet men and women every day who seem feverish, unhappy, and with a had disposition. You very often feel indignant at them when you should feel pity. They do not know why they are so irritable, but the cause can be named in one word—spicen. There is no organ in the body so little understood, and yet so important, as the spicen. It is the governor of the body. It performs the same office that the governor of an engine does. To lilustrate it still furthed it is the hairspring of the system. It regulates the escapement. Is it possible that any reader has not felt sinkings, throbbings, miagivings at the pit of the stomach and lower regions? It is a disordered spicen. Blues, discouragements, lack of life are all caused by the spicen. No man of woman ever committed suicide whose spicen was in perfect order. The physicians of Europe for more than a hundred years have been sending sufferers from spicen troubles or hypochanbeen sending sufferers from spicen troubles or hypochon-drig to Carisbad. This has been the Mesca to which all dris to Carisbad. This has been the Meoca to which all such sufferers invariably turn. But all cannot go to Carisbad. Then Carisbad must come to them. This has been a difficult task in the past, for the City of Carisbad would send out the water only in small quantities, preferring that people should come there. It is now, however, being sent to America quite liberally, is sold by all dealers everywhere, and the furore it has created is phenomenal. More absolute cures can be shown from Carisbad Water than from any other known agency, and it deserves the popularity it is receiving. it deserves the popularity it is receiving.

deductions were not only misleading, but worthless. To illustrate, said he, we are
paying 134 per cent on rice in the
husk, and if that was the only dutiable article
imported, it would be exactly true to say that
the average rate on dutiable imports was 134
per cent." Mr. Burrows then showed that instead of the average rate of duties on our importations being 47 1-10 per cent last year it
was only 31 per cent.

After the speech several Democrats, who had
listened with much attention, declared that Mr.
Mills's statements and figures had been completely
overthrown and would have to be revised. In his
peroration Mr. Burrows became eloquent and
drew a picture of the future prosperity of the
country—the South, as well as the North—under a
continuance of the protective policy, which was
received with long and repeated appliause on the
Republican side, and in which some Democrats
were constrained to join.

DEBATE ON THE COPYRIGHT BILL. OPPOSITION SHOWN TO THE MEASURE BY SOUTH

ERN SENATORS. Washington, April 24 (Special).—The Senate continued the discussion of the Copyright bill to-The debate brought out the opposition of a number of Southern Senators to the bill. It was based apparently upon the assumption that if passed the bill would result in enhancing the value passed the bill would result in enhancing the value of all fore go books. Mr. Chase el verly met every attack made upon the measure, and completely refuted the misstatements of facts and deductions therefrom made by Messrs. Jones, of Arkansas, and Beck, of Kentucky. Mr. Beck, who for some mysterious reason seems opposed to the bill, attempted to throw it out of the Senat on the , ro and that it practically prohibited the importation of any foreign printed book, thereby affecting the tariff and the revenue of the Government, and doing so was not within the jurisdiction of the Senate as an original bill. Of course, no one was found in the Senate willing to adopt such a view of the matter.

was found in the Senate willing to adopt such a view of the matter.

At the conclusion of the morning hour Mr. Beck objected to further consideration of the bill on the ground that he had some views which he wished to present, but which it seemed were contained in an old report made to the Senate in 1873 by Mr. Morrill. These, it is hoped, Mr. Beck will digest by to-morrow. The noteworthy feature of to-day's debate was Mr. Vest's eloquent, judicious and logical speech in behalf of the measure.

BILLS BEFORE THE SENATE AND HOUSE. PUBLIC BUILDINGS FOR POST OFFICES-AN " ERA OF GOOD FEELING."

Washington, April 24.-Among the bills reported In the Senate to-day from the committees and placed on the calendar was one to provide for the erection on the calcular was one to provide by the course of public buildings for postoffices in towns and cities where the postoffice receipts for three years preceding have exceeded \$3,000 annually.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution directing the Civil Ser-

vice Commissioners to furnish lists of all persons certified for appointment to the Patent Office from March 4, 1885, to March 1888. Also lists of those selected and appointed.

The Senate then considered the International Copy-

right bill. (For summary of debate, see another dis

The Senate then took up the substitute proposed by Mr. PALMER for the bill to provide for the catablishment of a Buresu of Animal Industry. The bill went over without action and the senate went into

executive session.

A pension bill having passed on the motion of Mr. BECK, Mr. BLAIR proposed to "colobrate the ora of good feeling" when the Senator was found asking for the passage of a pension bill. Mr. BECK took advantage of "the era" by having another pension bill passed. The Senate then adjourned.

Nays—

Nays—

Nays—

Nays—

Nays—

Nays—

Ind.

Compiler.

Longley.

O'Nell, O'O'Nell, O' Mr. HEARD, of Missouri, from the Committee on

gressional District of Missouri. It finds the contestee, Mr. Glover entitled to the seat. House Calendar. Mr. RUSSELL, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported Senate joint resolution appropriating \$30,000 to enable the United States to participate in the International Exposition at Brussels,

eigium. Committee of the Whole. Mr. ANDERSON, of Iowa, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back a resolution for the investigation of the strike on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Rallroad. Committee of the Whole.
On motion of Mr. COX, of New-York, a hijl was

on motion of Mr. COX, of New-York, a hill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to award a gold medal of the first class to Captain Thomas Sampson, of New-York City, for rescuing five boys from drowning.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair, on the Tariff bill. (For symposis of debate, see another dispatch.) Mr. REED tried to come to some arrangement with Mr. MILLS as to the time to be devoted to the Tariff bill, but pending the discussion the House adjourned.

A RABBI OFFERS PRAYER IN THE SENATE. Washington, April 24 (Special).-The Sonate was treated to a povelty in prayer this morning. The Senate chaplain, Mr. Butler, introduced the Rev. Dr. H. Percira Mendez, a Jewish rabbl, of No. 27 West Six teenth-st., Now-York. Dr. Mendez came to the presiding officer's desk with a high silk hat in his hand. ing officer's deak with a high slik hat in his hand. To the surprise of the Senators, when Mr. Ingalis called the Senate to order, Dr. Mender put his high slik hat on his head and then began his prayer. His prayer was longer than Mr. Butler's usually are and consumed fully five minutes. At its conclusion Dr. Mendez took off his hat and, under the escort of Mr. Butler, walked over to a sofa, where he sat for some time watching the progress of business. This is the second instance, probably, in the history of the Government—certainly within the last half century—when a Jew has offered prayer in the Scoule.

OFFERING MANUFACTURED TESTIMONY. Washington, April 24 (Special).—The Democratic members of the Government Printing Office Investigating Committee continue to fritter away time by calling to the stand witnesses whose testimony is both frivolous and manufactured. There object has administration of Mr. Rounds. This is probably true, but such work has always been paid for, and has probably never bee performed within the hours of labor for which the Government paid, At a meeting of the committee this morning, John A. Perkins. ing of the committee this morning, John A. Perkins, a former foreman of the binding-room, who was discharged by Mr. Rounds in 1885, testified that private work was being done almost every day while he was in charge of the binding-room. In almost the same breath he was forced to admit that he and his friends were the chief beneficiaries under their manner of conducting the business of the bindery. He also admitted that Mr. Rounds had no knowledge of the private work done. The witness continually contributed thimself, and throughout showed that he had a score to settle with the dead printer on account of his discharge.

A SAD FATE FOR TARIFF PETITIONS Washington, April 24 (Special).-In the House yes terday Mr. Reed presented 147 petitions from citizens of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachus-etts, Vermont, Maine and New-Hampshire.

J., and Assistant District Attorney Dawson. Mas. 1, C. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. Fisadings. Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 14, 19, 20, 21, 29, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.
COURT OF GENERAL MESSIONS. PART II.—Betere Mesorder Buyth and Assistant District Atterner Davis.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
COURT OF GENERAL MESSIONS.—PART [II.—Before Marcles. REDUCING ELEVATOR FEES. MR. MCELROY'S BILL PASSES THE ASSEMBLY

5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 10, 11, 12, 18, 14, 15, 16, 17. LOWERING THE PRICE TO 5-8 OF A CENT A BUSHEL

-\$350,000 FOR BUSHWICK CREEK.
Albany, April 24.—There was another call of House this morning, and a good half-hour's time was wasted to get about seven members through the doors who would have been there any way five minutes after the session began. This time it was Assem-blyman McEvoy who asked for the call, to get a full vote on the bill introduced by him lessening the grain elevator charges to 5-8 of a cent a bushel in cittes of 130,000 inhabitants or over. Calls of the House in years past were looked upon as events, as luxuries that were barely served up more than twice in one session. But now they have become so common that doughnuts in New-England or pie in the White House are to-day as little known.

On suspending the rule to have the bill read out of its order, Mr. McEvoy got sixty-nine votes, four more than were absolutely necessary. General Husted began the debate on the measure by intro-ducing an amendment to exclude from the operations of the bill private individuals who own elevators. He doubted the constitutionality of the bill as it now

Mr. Alnsworth opposed the amendment, and said that if it was included in the bill every elevator new controlled by the big pool would be run by a trustee in the employ of the pool, and the law would be a Mr. Saxton desired to take issue with Mr. Husted

on the constitutionality of the bill, and he said that the State had a perfect right to regulate the charges for elevating, for in a measure the charges controlled the price of bread. Assemblymen Gallagher and Sheehan both op

posed the bill in long speeches. Mr. Sheehan declared that it is vicious and that it was introduced in the interest of strikers. Saxton said that he could not understand the position of the Democrats on this measure. pretend to be working against trusts, and now they were trying to uphold one of the largest trusts in the

Mr. Sheehan tried to amend the bill so that its effect would not hit Buffalo. Both this and Mr. Husted's amendments were lost. The final vote on the passage of the bill was as follows, Democrats marked thus ":

Yeas-Acker, Ainsworth, Bancus, Beatty, 'Blumenthal, Brown, Brownell, Brundage, 'Bush, Harrison Chener, W. W. Cheney, 'Church, Clark, Comstock, 'Conger, 'Connolly, Coon, 'Coons, Cornwell, Cottpell, Cromwell, Crosby, 'Dalion, Davis, 'Defendorf, De-Witt, Dinehart, Donaldson, Edwards, Ent. 'Finn, Flaherty, Fort, Fuller, Gallup, Goers, 'Gordon, 'Gorman, 'Greene, Grippin, Hoadley, Haskell, Hughes, 'Kent, Kimball, Latimer, Lewis, 'Magner, 'James M. Martin, 'John Martin, Mathison, Maynard, McBvoy, 'McKenna, McKenzie, Moody, 'Newton, Nixon, 'O'Neill, 'O'Reilly, Prime, 'Kannow, Rhodes, 'Roesch, 'Ryan, Savery, Saxton, 'Sheldon, 'Thomas Smith, ir., Thompson, Tisdale, Van Gorder, 'Weed, 'Weldner, Whipple, White, 'Wissig and Youngman—79 Kays—'Brennan, 'Cashow, Emery, 'Endros, 'Farcell, Gallagher, 'Guenther, 'Hogan, 'Haggerty, 'Herrman, 'Hill, 'Hogins, 'Hornidge, 'Longiew, 'McCann, 'McLaughlin, Morgan, 'Sheehan, Tallmadge, 'Waier and 'Wemple—21.

Mr. Magner's bill authorizing Brooklyn to raise and expend \$550,000 to improve Bushwick Creek was one of those little local bills that got safely, though the

expend \$350,000 to improve Eushwick Creek was one of those little local bills that got safely through the Assembly. Mr. Youngman's bill to compel the use of legal weight paper for type-written law papers also

passed.

The Ways and Means Committee reported favorably the bill introduced by Mr. Husted establishing a State Eureau of Public Printing. Should this measure become a law, it will reduce the cost of printing from \$80,000 to \$50,000 each year. Senator Vedder to-day opposed at great length

LIMITING THE SATURDAY HOLIDAYS. THE ASSEMBLY PASSES THE SENATE BILL ALTERING THE PRESENT LAW.
Albany, April 24 (Special).—Senator Walker's Saturday Half-Holiday measure, repealing in part the

resent law, and substituting a half-holiday for June, present law, and substituting a half-holiday for June, July, August and September, passed the Assembly tonight with only one vote, which was that of Mr. Sheehan, to spare. Mr. Rhodes, who introduced a bill granting a whole holiday for the three last months— June, July and August-proposed to amend the Senate bill by introducing the provisions of his bill. But the amendment was lost. This was the vote:

the bill of Senator Russell appropriating £35,000 for deeponing the channel of the Hudson River between Coxsackie and Troy. He said he thought the United States Government ought to do the work and pay for it. He finally asked Senator Siean, chairman of the Finance Committee, his opinion. That gentleman said Federal aid should make the improvements, but it could not be estained, and therefore the State must do it or it will not be done. Mr. Sloan thought the Hudson really a part of the Ecie Canal. Mr. Low thought the Government should pay such bills. Mr. Erwin said the appropriation should be made, as it has been for twenty years. There is reason why it should be larger this year. All such appropriations are for the benefit of State commerce. Mr. Sloan reiterated his position on the bill as one of expediency. The new gun foundry will be established at Waterviiet unless it can be shown that there are obstructions in the river impeding the transportation of heavy material. The bill was passed, Mr. Low in the negative.

Mr. Vedder then offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the Committee on Finance of the Senate be instructed to ascertain whether the State of New-York or the United States Government should hereafter assume the removal of obstructions in the Hudson River below the City of Troy and make appropriations therefor; and if the United States Government asknowledge such duty and to make provisions therefor, and to report to the next session of the Senate. Yeas-Acker, Ainsworth, Aspinail, Baucus, Beatty, Brown, Brownell, Brundage, Burns, Harrison Cheney, W. W. Cheney, Church, Clark, Comstock, Coon, Coons, Cornwell, Cottrell Crosby, Davis, Edwards, Emery, Enz, Flaherty, Fort, Fuller, Gallagher, Gallup, Goeras, Green Hadley, Hamilton, Haskeil, Hughes, Huntling, Husted, Eimball, Latimer, Lewis, Mabie, Magner, James M. Hadley, Hamilton, Hassell, Hughes, Hunting, Husbed, Kimball, Latimer, Lewis, Mabie, Magner, James M. Martin, Mase, Mathison, Maynard, McKiroy, McKenzie, Moody, Newton, Nixon, Platt, Rhodes, Severy, Saxton, Shechan, Sheldon, M. A. Smith, Tallmadge, Thompson, Tiedale, Van Gorder, Wempis, Whippie, Whites, Yzics, and Speaker Cole-66.

Nays-Adams, Bagley, Blumenthal, Bonnington, Bren nan, Conger, Connelly, Dalton, Demarest, De Endres, Farrell, Finn, Gordon, Gorman Guenther, Hagan, Haggerty, Hayes, Herrmann, Hill Longley, McCann, McKenna, McLaughlin, Morran, O'Nell, O'Reilly, Reliz, Rossch, Rosenthal, Ryan, Sheu, J. W. Smith, Thomsa Smith, jr., P. A. Sullivan, T. D. Sullivan, Wafer, Weldner and Wissig-40.

This afternoon Mr. Tallmadge introduced in the As-

sembly a bill compelling the City of Brooklyn to pur-chase the plot of ground next to the municipal building in Joralemon-st., where the "Gettysburg" Cyclorama stood last summer. The lot cost \$190,000 less than two years ago, but the amount which the bill allows to be paid for it is \$450,000. To-night the bill had its final reading and was passed without a dissent-

"Old Salt" Alvord spoke this afternoon before the Assembly Judiciary Committee against the consti-tutional amendment introduced by Assemblyman Van Gorder to permit the State to sell the Onondaga Salt Springs to private persons.

THE COURTS.

BITS OF LEGAL NEWS. The Sheriff having refused to bring Dynamiter Mooney. who tried to blow up the British steamer Queen last sum-mer, into court on a writ of habeas corpus unless his fee of \$3 18 was first paid, an application for another writ was made to Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court yesterday. Mooney is in the Utica Insane Asylum, whither he was sent after being acquitted on the ground that he was in-

sane. The decision was reserved.

Non-enumerated motions and arguments on cases on appeal occupied the attention of the judges of the Court of Appeals, who sat yesterday in the General Term room of e Supreme Court.

James M. Lyddy gave testimony for the contestants yes-

terday in the case in which they are seeking before Surrogate Ransom to break the will of his brother, Daniel E. Lyddy. He said that Mrs. Lyddy excluded him from the testator's bedside when Daniel was dying, Mrs. Clara P. Coleman, of Gettysburg, Penn., began a

suit yesterday in the United States Circuit Court against Mrs. Helen A. French for \$6.0.0, the value of furniture which she says was joined to Mrs. French and which she has not surrendered to Mrs. Coleman.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, April 24.—The proceedings in the Supremo Court of the United States to-day were as follows:: Nol.411-Piyant Mahone, appellant, agt. Abnor Jus-tice, jaller of Pike County, Kentucky. Argued. No. 247-Peter H. Molion, appellant, agt the Smith Davis Manufacturing Company, et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court United States for the Eastern District of Missourl. Dismissed with costs.
No. 248-The Mosler Safe and Lock Company, appellant, agt. Mosler, Bahman & Co. Argued.

COURT CALENDARS-TO-DAY. SUPERME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Before Barrett, J.—Nos. 67, 71, 76, 85, 103, 125, 129, 130, 135, 130, 142, 148, 169, 182, 189, 195, 234, 237, 261, 278, 300, 314, 319, 224, 330, 335, 237, 238, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352 COURT OF APPEALS—HELD IN SUPERME COURT—GENERAL TEIN—Nos. 801, 805, 817, 831, 855, 833, 788, 814. Calendar for Wednesday—Nos. 801, 803, 817, 831, 835, 833 788, 814. SUPERME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PART I.—Before Beach,

SUPEREN COURT-SPECIAL TERM-PART I.—Before Beach,
SUPEREN COURT-SPECIAL TERM-PART II.—Before Ingraham, J.—Adjourned until Thursday.
SUPEREN COURT-CINCUIT-PART I.—Before Ingraham, J.—
Adjourned until Menjady, April 20.

SUPEREN COURT-CINCUIT-PART II.—Before O'Brien.
J.—Nos. 3072, 1946, 1950, 2980, 1851, 1903, 920, 588, 344,
747, 259, 254, 256, 1843, 1230, 1914, 1927, 1931, 1935, 1958,
383, 1856. terday Mr. Reed presched. 15 and Massachus of Competitions and New-Hampshire, praying that "no article, raw or other wise, of home production be added to the free list, and that the existing fault policy which works in harmony with the industrial and productive interests of all sections of the country, be not charged." The petitions were referred to the Ways and Means Committee were referred to the Ways and Means Committee where they will be considered to dustry oblivion. With such consideration does the Democratic majority of that committee where the respectful petitions of the country they will be considered to dustry oblivion. With such consideration does the Democratic majority of that committee treat the respectful petitions of the country they will be consideration does the Democratic majority of that committee treat the respectful petitions of the country they will be consideration does the Democratic majority of that committee treat the respectful petitions of the country they will be desired. The majority of the tax of the work in the petitions of the country the petitions of the country the petitions of the committee treat the respectful petitions of the country they will be democratic majority of that committee treat the respectful petitions of the committee treat the respectful petitions of the town interest the petitions of the town interest the petitions of the town interest the petitions of the town considered to the consideration does the Democratic majority of the tax of the town consideration does the Democratic majority of the tax of the town consideration does the Democratic majority of the tax of the town consideration of the t SUPREME COURT-CINCUIT-PART III, Before Andrews,

NO INVASION OF CITY HALL PARK

NEW BUILDINGS MUST STAND ELSEWHERE.

OFFICER NOT TO BE REPORTED FAVORABLY.
Albany, April 24 (Special).—The Assembly to-day.

of which were cast by the twenty-four Assemblymen of

New-York. No Assemblyman of New-York or indeed

any other county, voted against the bill, so obviously

was it a good, necessary measure. This afternoon the Senate Committee on Cities decided to report favorably

to-morrow a precisely similar bill introduced a week ago by Senator Van Cott. It is hoped that the measure

will meet with as much favor in the Senate as it has

The Senate passed to-day Senator Cantor's Mil au-

thorizing the authorities of New-York to build a new building for the use of the County Clerk, the Surrogate and the Register. There is a provision in this bill prohibiting the placing of this building in City Hall Park. It is

thus evidently the intention of the Legislature of 1888, as it was that of 1887, that no more city build-

The Republican Senators attempted to hold a caucus

this afternoon upon the Governor's nomination of Dr.

E. W. C. O'Brien, a Republican, of Buffalo, for Health

Officer of New-York A delegation of twenty-four

prominent citizens of Buffalo had arrived, however,

who asked for a hearing before the Committee on Commerce and Navigation in favor of Dr. O'Brien's

confirmation. This caused the members of the caucus

to adjourn it until the committee had heard the citizens

McMillan, Senator Laughlin, Assemblyman Gallagher and physicians of Buffalo, expressive of their know-

ledge that Dr. O'Brien is a good physician and their

New-York After the delegation from Buffalo had

told all they knew about Dr. O'Brien, the committee

went into executive session to act upon the committees
A vote was taken, resulting in a decision not to report the nomination favorably. The vote was four to
three, Messrs. Worth, Fassett, Vedder and Van Cett
voting in the negative and Messrs. Pierce, Hawkins
and Stadler in the affirmative. A motion to lay the
matter on the table until after the Republican Senators
decide in caucus what action to take was carried.

THE HIGH LICENSE BILL.

Senator Erwin to-day gave several notices of his intention to move a suspension of the rules in order that the High-License bill may be voted upon out of

its order. The Democratic Senators made the point of order that Senator Erwin could not give these notices, but Lieutenant-Covernor Jones ruled that he could give such notices.

THE NORMAL COLLEGE.

The Senate passed Senator Cantor's bill elevating the Normal College of New-York to the rank of a real

college. The usual appropriation for the school is increased by the bill. Senators Murphy and Laugh-lin voted against the bill.

THE HUDSON RIVER CHANNEL

for deepening the channel of the Hudson River be-

ACTION ON THE CHAPIN BRIDGE BILL

this afternoon decided to report favorably the Chapin

Brooklyn Bridge bill. Corporation Counsel Jenks, of

presented an immaterial amendment, which was

accepted This bill was introduced in the Sonate

Assembly by Mr. Aspinall is now on the order of third

ON THE DIAMOND FIELDS.

THE GIANTS WIN A POORLY PLAYED GAME. Washington, April 24.-To-day's exhibition of ball play-ing between the Washingtons and New-Yorks was in

Umpire Lynch put an end to it by calling the game on account of darkness. The score was:

Washing ton. | r. | 16 | po | a. | e. | | New York. | r. | 16 | po | 6. | 4.

Totals...... 15 7 21 18 13 Totals..... 19 14 24 15 19

Washington . . . . . 0 5 1 8 1 4 1 0-15 New-York . . . . . . 4 5 0 1 8 6 0 7-19

Earned runs-Washlegton, 1; New-York, 6. Two-base hit-Connor. Three-base hits-Tiernan, Ewing Mack. Home runs-Richardsen, Ewing. First base on

balls-Hoy, Myers, Mack, Gers (2), Connor, Murphy,

First base on errors-Washington 7, New-York 6. Struck

out-Shock, Dally, O'Brien, Gitmore (3), Conner, Hat-field, Richardson, Murphy. Passed balls-Mask 4. Wild

GAMES IN OTHER CITIES.

consecutive game from the Philadelphia team to-day.

Base hits-Clevelands 1; Athletic S. Errore-Cleveland Athletic 5. Pitchers-Bakely and Seward. Umpire

Pittsburg, April 24.—Detroit won its first victory to-day.

pitches-Daily 1, Titcomb 1, Ewing 1, Umpire-Lynch,

The score was as follows:

pire-Mr. Daniels.

Mr. Ferguson.

The score was as annexed:

Mr. Aspinall will move to substitute the Senate bill for his measure and the bill will undoubt-edly reach the Governor before the end of the week John M. Bowers spoke against the bill.

by Mr. OlConnor and a similar on

Albany, April 24.-The Assembly Cities Committee

lief that he would make a good Health Officer for

nmittee, who listened to speeches by ex-Se

uffalo. A hearing was subsequently given by the

ings shall be placed in the City Hall Park.
DR. O'BRIEN'S FRIENDS AT ALBANT.

in the Assembly.

THE NOMINATION OF DR. O'BRIEN AS HPALTH skin, and as a hair wash or dentrifice it is unsurpassed. It perfumes everything it touches, and, being in the form of a pewder, it is especially convenient to travellers. Sold by druggists and fancy goods houses, or sent by mail, four packots for 50 cents, by the proprietors, R. H. McDONALD DRUG COMPANY. at noon, passed without a dissenting vote Assemblyman Crosby's bill prohipiting the erection in the City Hall Park, New-York, of the building for the Oriminal Courts authorized by the Legislature of 1867. There were seventy-pline votes given in favor of the bill, seventeen

of Mrs. Helm, was seen yesterday, and sold that there was no truth whatever in the stories. John M. Ward said that he left the New-York nine at Washington and came to the city simply to be with his wife, who was suffering from a severe attack of nervous prostration.

suffering from a severe attack of nerveus prostration. Ward said that Mrs. Helm was acquainted with Keete, having mot him, as she also did the other New-York players, on the club's recent trip to California. Ward denied most emphatically that Mrs. Helm was engaged to Keete or to anybody else.

The League season will be formally opened at the Pole Greunds to-day with unusual pomp. Invitations have been sent to Governor Hill and other high public officials. Cappa's 7th Regiment Band will be present to enliven with patricule music the wait before the game and the intermisations. The context will be between the New-York and Paliadelphia clubs, and to an impartial observer it looks Philadelphia clubs, and to an impartial observer it look

Paisaceiphis cubs, and to an imparial observer it looks as if the local cub ought to win.

E. G. Glimers has invited the New-York and Philadelphia clubs to attend the performance of "Upside Down" as Nildy's Theeter to-night. Managers Mutric and Wright have accepted the invitations for the teams.

Keefe will probably join the New-York club to-day and at once dien a contract

à ence sign a contract.

Collins was released by the Newark olub yesterday. The Newarks had a complete walkever in the game with the Flushings of Long Island at Newark yesterday. The playing of the visitors was w witched and the work of their batteries miscrable. The score was as follows:

Newark . . . . . 4 0 0 0 5 2 5 8 2-2 Flushing . . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0-1 Baschits-Newark 11, Flushing 4. Errors-Newark 5. Flushing 13. Pitchers-Miller, Gough and George. Umpire-Hr. Holland.

THE PETROLEUM MARKEL NEWS FROM THE FIELD AND RANGE OF PRICES

NEWS FROM THE FIELD AND RANGE OF PRICES.

The feature of yesterday's crude oil market was in narrownees. There was no pressure of long certificates, and yet en light efferings prices fell off without much resistance. At the opening some unsteadiness was shown, but in the absence of sellers there was an easy recovery from 85 5-8 to 88 3-4 cents. A period of quiet followed, but in the afternoon the market fell below 88 cents, ruling close to 34 cents most of the time, and touching 83 7-8 cents as the lowest. There was a somewhat nervous feeting regarding the refined market, but inquiries failed to develop any new phase in its condition. The tone is easier in sympathy with the heaviness of crude, but the duiness prevailing is seasonable, and as the transportation facilities of Russia are now taxed to their limits, the competition from that quarter may be regarded as at its maximum for the present. With the natural increase in the demand further along in the summer there is little doubt that the next decided change in our export movement will be for the better. Speculanatural increase in the demand further along in see summer there is little doubt that the next decided change in our export movement will be for the better. Speculation in crude feels the effect of the existing lassitude of the refined market, and in addition to that the trade was troubled yesterday by heartsh rumors from the Kane wildcar and the Morganza prospecting works at Cannonsburg. While the existing speculative conditions point to little vitality or vivacity at the moment, and while some sensitiveness may be shown by prices to field news because of the poverty of speculation, the holders of oil exhibit ne nervousness, such as is often witnessed on a strained market. Carrying rates at the end indicated that the floating trade was somewhat "full" of oil, but the important short interest is probably little changed in character appears to lack positive support. A little buying railied appears to lack positive support. A little buying railied prices quickly from the lowest points in the late trading, but last quotations show a net loss of 1.8-5 cents. The market, perhaps, should be called heavy at the close, but the heaviness was one of figures rather than of tens.

The range of prices and the total dealings were as fel-

The range of prices and the total dealings were as fel lows:

tions being governed more by crude conditions than other trade influences. Barrel oil was reduced 1-8 cent to

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS. FEATURES OF NEW-YORK DEALINGS.

Testerday's grein markets again reflected an abatement of the apocultive spirit and a decline in the sanguine temper which prevailed a week ago. The buying fever is exhausted for the moment, and with the healtston of the market the export trade is inclined to hold off for lower prices. There were no sales to shippers rester and cost lots constally were dull at a concession of Brooklyn, appeared in behalf of the measure and day, and spot lots generally were dull at a sonceasion about 1-4 cent. Weakness was developed in the option at the start and prices fell off 1-2@8-4 cent, but then the at the start and prices fell off 1.283.4 cent, but then the market relapsed into dulness, although preserving a heavy tone. There is a dissinution of the unfavorable crep reports, and in the improvement in the condition of the German Emperor the buils lost another incidental support. A little over 3,000,000 bushels changed hands and the close was heavy, a shade above bottom figures, however. Net losses were scored of 1.2 for April at 94.14, May at 95.1.2 and June at 92.7-8; 3-8 for July at 92.7-8; 5-8 for August at 92, and 3-4 cent for September at 62 cents. Shippers still shun the corn market and spot lots were dull and 1.421.2 cent lower. The options were variable and moved largely in sympathy with wheat, but the depression was more moderate in extent and some ing between the washingtons an row-ters was the strong contrast with that of yesterday. It was the poorest attempt to play baseball by professional clubs that has ever been seen here. Twice, with three men on bases, wild throw permitted all hands to score. This was the order of things all through the game, and finally but the depression was more moderate in extent and some recoveries were made before the close. The market ended steady, with April down 1-2 at 67 1-2 and May 1-4 at 62 3-4. June and July being unchanged at 61 1-2 and August and September only 1-5 cent lower at 61 3-4 cents. Oats were so dull as to present no significance in changes. The tone was easier and the options were off 1-4-21-3 cent at 37 1-4 for April, 87 3-8 for May and June and 37 5-8 cents for July. There was a decidedly spirited demand for pork for expert, 900 barrels being taken. Lard was in fair demand also, with 250 tierees the purchases of shippers. The options opened strong but became heavy and ended down 665 points as fellows:

bus became heavy and ended down 695 points as fellows:
May, 83 25; June, 88 27; July, 88 29; August, 85 31;
September and October, 63 34.

The receipts of grain and flour reported yesterday as
New-York, Baitlmore, Philadelphia and Boston were as
follows: Wheat, 10,480 bushels; corn, 86,851 bushels;
oats, 127,811 bushels; total grain, 224,642 bushels; flour,
56,199 packages. At Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis
tke arrivals were: wheat, 68,424 bushels; morn, 193,934
bushels; cate, 208,948 bushels; total grain, 461,391
bushels; Sour, 38,751 barrels.

In a Restaurant.—Swell (to young man from the country dining with him)—Will you have your champagne extra dry?

Young Man (chewing a cracker)—Thunder, no! give it fo me exiry wet. I'm about choked on these gosh blamed crackers.—(Washington Critic.

SCROFULOUS SORES. A Child's Great Sufferings Ended by the Cutleura Rem When six months old the left hand of our little grand-

Baltimore, April 24.—The Brooklyn club played in greatly improved form to-day and defeated the heme club after a well-played game. Terry pitched with telling child began to swell and had every appearance of a large bell. We positiced it, but all to no purpose. About five months after, it became a running core. Soon other seres formed. He then had two of them on each hand, and as months after, it became a running sors. Soon other series formed. Its then had two of them on each hand, and as his blood became more and more impure it took less duage for them to break out. A sore came on the chin, beneath the under lip, which was very offensive. His head was one solid scab, discharging a great deal. This was his condition at twenty-two months old, whon I undertook the sare of him, his mother having died when he was a little more than a year old, of consumption (serofuls, of course). He could walk a little, but could not get up if he fell down and could not move when in bed, having no use of his hands. I immediately commenced with the CUTICURA REMEDIES, using the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP freely, and when he had taken one bottle of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, his head was completely cured, and he was improved in every way. We were very much encouraged, and continued the use of the REMEDIES for a year and a half. One sore after another healed, a bony matter forming in each one of these five deep ones just be fore healing, which would finally grow loose and were taken out; then they would heal rapidly. One of these ugly bone formations I preserved. After taking a dozen and a half bottles he was completely cured, and is now, at the sage of air years, a strong and healthy child. The sears on his hands must slways remain; his hands are strong, though we once feared he would never be able to use them. All the physicians did for him did him no good. All who saw the child before using the CUTICURA REMEDIFS and see the child now consider it a wonderful cure. If the above facts are of any use to you, you are at liberty to use them.

May 9, 1883. 612 E Cley-st., Bloemiogton, Ill. Philadelphia, April 24.—The Boston club won its fourth The Association game between the Cleveland and Athletic clubs was won by the home nine as follows:

Cleveland . . . 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 1 0 5 Athletic . . . 8 0 1 0 8 1 0 0 0 8 The world's champions bunched their hits in the seventh inning and the half dozen runs scored decided the battle.